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- (42) *Acute Manie.* DR. M. J. VAN ERP TAALMAN KIP. *Ibid.*, S. 119-135.

From investigation of 856 patients (men 413, women 443), in the asylum at Dordrecht, the author doubts the correctness and the desirability of the term "acute mania," as well as its independent existence. "Periodic madness" is better.

- (43) *Ist die progressive Paralyse aus den mikroskopischen Befunden an der Grosshirnrinde pathologisch-anatomisch diagnosticirbar?* Eine literarische und anatomische Studie. DR. OTTOMAR SCHMIDT. *Ibid.*, 178-207.

After a careful review of the literature of the subject, Dr. Schmidt of Würzburg says that safe, convincing pathological diagnoses of progressive paralysis are still too much lacking to justify dogmatism.

- (44) *Ueber die Pathogenese des Delirium Tremens.* DR. J. E. JACOBSON. *Ibid.*, S. 221-270.

Based upon the study of 300 cases of *delirium tremens* personally investigated concludes that "the toxic plus" is not the real deeper cause of the delirium outbreak; the latter is to be found in the chronic alcoholization of the brain.

- (45) *Physiologische Genese der Paranoia.* DR. LUIGI RONCORONI. *Ibid.*, S. 336-372.

From examination of the literature and personal investigation of 100 cases (men 80, women 20), Dr. Roncoroni of Turin comes to the conclusion that genuine paranoia belongs to the first group of paraphrenias without automatic influencing of motility, induced essentially by abnormal hereditary constitution of the psychic functions, which may lead on purely paraphysiological grounds to the development of the psychosis. Genius is often in touch with both the genuine and the rudimentary paranoia. But genius never is tied down to a single form of psychosis and congenital forms preponderate with it.

- (46) *Théorie des Emotions.* JULES SOURY. Ann. Méd.-psychol. Paris, VIII<sup>e</sup> Série, Tome VI (1897), pp. 247-262.

In reviewing recent studies of blushing (Pitres and Régis, von Bechterew, etc.) and less recent general discussions by James, Lange, Sergi, Marillier, Kraepelin, Wernicke and others, the author concludes as follows: The mechanism of the muscular, articular, tendinous, cutaneous, etc.; consciousness, that of the notion of position and of innervation of the different parts of the body, of the state of the circulation, respiration, secretions and excretions, appears to be in all points identical with the mechanism of the consciousness of moral and intellectual emotions. In both cases we have only to do with a kinæsthesia of the organic modifications provoked by excitations of the internal or the external milieu and transmitted to the central nervous system. A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

#### BOOK NOTES.<sup>1</sup>

(G. S. H.)

- (47) *Grundlegung der Neosokratischen Philosophie.* Von DR. HEINRICH GOMPERZ. Leipzig, 1897.

The new Socratic school of religious faith was founded in 1890 by Leo Haas. It is a community whose creed is the Socratic faith that "no evil can befall a good man living or dead." This belief rests on

<sup>1</sup> Notice in this section does not preclude fuller review later.